

Q. 1. What government agencies are presently engaged in the collecting of petroleum intelligence information?

A. 1.

- a. Armed Services Petroleum Board
- b. Petroleum Division, State Department
- c. IAC Agencies
 - 1. ONI, Navy Department
 - 2. ID, GS, U.S. Army
 - 3. DI, U.S. Air Force
 - 4. OIR, State Department
- d. Interior Department
 - 1. Oil and Gas Division
 - 2. U.S. Geological Survey
 - 3. Bureau of Mines
- e. Commerce Department
 - 1. Fuel Branch (Office of International trade)
- f. National Security Resources Board
 - 1. Office of Petroleum
- g. U.S. Tariff Commission
 - 1. Chemical Division

Q. 2. What kind of petroleum intelligence is each agency producing?

A. 2.

- a. The Armed Services Petroleum Board ;
 - 1. Develops and prepares estimates of petroleum capabilities of prospective allies, neutrals and potential enemy countries.
 - 2. Prepares in co-ordination with the State Department, Munitions Board, and Commerce Department, where appropriate, studies and recommendations relating to petroleum, its products and

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related material.

3. Collects and disseminates information on military tankage and facilities (world wide).

b. The Petroleum Division, State Department

1. is chiefly a user of intelligence information. This division generally obtains its intelligence information from the State Department's regional branches.

c. IAC Agencies

1. The ONI, Navy Department, studies storage, loading facilities and traces- portations of oil. It produces foreign oil intelligence for support of its Department's activities. Contributes basic oil intelligence to the NIS program.

2. The ID, GS, U.S. Army covers broad political and economic aspects of petroleum and produces foreign oil intelligence for support of its Department's activities. Contributes basic oil intelligence to the NIS program.

3. The DI, U.S. Air Force concentrates on petroleum installations as potential bombing targets and produces foreign petroleum intelligence in support of its Department's activities. Contributes basic oil intelligence to the NIS program.

4. The OIR, State Department, covers broad political and economic aspects

of petroleum. It produces foreign petroleum intelligence for support of its Department's activities.

d. The Interior Department

1. Oil and Gas Division directs policy of all petroleum activities in the Interior Department

2. The U.S. Geological Survey deals with petroleum as a resource in the ground. The primary concern is U.S. petroleum resources however, this office does produce foreign petroleum intelligence.

3. The Bureau of Mines covers economics and technology of petroleum production and refining. The primary concern of this office is U.S. petroleum resources but does produce foreign petroleum intelligence.

e. The Commerce Department

1. The Fuel Branch (Office of International Trade) is concerned principally with the study and regulation of export trade. This Branch produces periodic summaries of foreign positions of petroleum for commercial use.

f. The National Security Resources Board

1. The Office of Petroleum is primarily a user of petroleum intelligence.

g. The U.S. Tariff Commission

1. The Chemical Division of

Q. 3. What are the responsibilities of each agency, both internal and external, in the production of petroleum intelligence?

See answer page 3.

Q. 4. What medium or mode of exchange of petroleum intelligence information is employed and to what extent, between responsible agencies?

A. 4. The medium or mode of exchange of petroleum intelligence information is through inter-departmental committees and the free exchange of official and unofficial reports and memorandums. Occasional studies produced acts as a medium of exchange.

Q. 5. What organized formal groups or committees in the government are concerned or involved in the collection, evaluation, production or dissemination of petroleum intelligence information/intelligence?

A. 5. See chart in [redacted] folder.
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Q. 6. What are the missions and the responsibilities of the organized groups or committees concerned with petroleum?

See chart in [redacted] folder.

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this Commission is concerned primarily with policies affecting the importation of crude oil and refined products.

A. 3. In trying to determine percentage-wise the various agencies interest in domestic and foreign oil intelligence [redacted] gave the following figures for:

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	U.S. Interest	Foreign Interest
ASPB	60%	40%
State	20%	80%
Commerce?	40%	60%
Tariff	30%	70%
Interior	80%	20%
NSRB	80%	20%

Q. 7. What factors or share of national intelligence are lacking, considering the assigned mission of the various agencies, groups, and committees and the assigned mission of CIA relative to national intelligence?

A. 7. It appears that all the petroleum intelligence information required to produce national petroleum intelligence is available in the various agencies in the Washington Area. The chief factors lacking for the production of national ^{petroleum} intelligence is an office to co-ordinate the material available.

Q. 8. What steps has CIA taken to perform correlating and evaluating functions.

A. 8. (Question not answered directly.)
Apparently only through such Committee actions as might pertain.

Q. 9. What steps has the CEC taken to correlate, evaluate, produce and disseminate petroleum intelligence?

A. 9. Frequently and informally review statistics and surveys outside CIA, check [redacted] estimates as required, is chairman of NIS subcommittee on petroleum.

Q.10. How best may the agencies within the framework of the government be employed to produce national intelligence regarding petroleum.

A. 10. A Board should be established with CIA (Chairman), State, JCS, ASPB, NROB and possibly Interior, Commerce and Tariff Commission, comprising membership. The Board would:

1. Enable CIA to be continuously alert to the activities of other government agencies concerned with oil abroad.
2. Assist CIA in the development of national petroleum intelligence

3. Provide participating agencies with assistance of a high order of competence if desired in the preparation and review of their own intelligence material

4.

An intra CIA Petroleum Committee should be organized with the fuel and power specialist (Chairman) and representation from OCD, OD, SC and IAGS, and the ORE Regional Branches. The Regional Branch representative would:

1. Exchange information and advice with the fuel and power specialist and assist him, if required, in the preparation of intelligence in their respective areas.
2. Facilitate the fuel and power specialist's access to government

4. Accept responsibility for the finished work of the group which would truly represent national petroleum intelligence.

to the Regional Branches. The representatives of the other offices of CIA would exchange advice with the Fuel and Power Specialist so as to better correlate their activities with ORE's objectives in the production of national petroleum intelligence.

The present status of the Fuel and Power Specialist should be strengthened by the addition of three top grade petroleum specialist -- a geologist-production engineer, b) refinery-synthetic oil expert, a competent oil distribution man, two junior economists, one of whom should be a statistician, and two clerk-stenographers. The Fuel and Power Specialist should be accorded priority on receipt of all incoming intelligence material dealing with petroleum and made the element in ORE primarily responsible for production of petroleum intelligence. The proposed staff is necessary if the petroleum activities proposed in paragraph 9 are to be carried on satisfactorily.